

Instructions for Copying

Answers are printed in non-reproducible blue. Copy pages on a light setting in order to make multiple copies for classroom use.

LIFE SCIENCE

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Living Things and Their Parts

Fill in the important ideas as you read the chapter. Use the words in the box.

nose

leaves

stems

mouth

flowers

ears

seeds

feet

roots

eyes

What are the parts of the living things?

Plant parts are

Animal parts are

All About Plant Parts

Use your textbook to help you fill in the blanks.

What are the parts of plants?

_ _ _ _ _

1. Plants have special _____
to help them get what they need to live.

_ _ _ _ _

2. Leaves, _____, and roots
are some of these parts.

_ _ _ _ _

3. Plant parts look _____
on different kinds of plants.

4. Plants also get what they need from the

_ _ _ _ _
_____ around them.

What do plant parts do?

5. Plant _____ use sunlight
and air to make food.

6. Stems help carry food from the leaves to

other _____ of the plant.

7. Plants take in _____ and
nutrients through their roots.

8. Plants have _____ roots
that help them get what they need.

Critical Thinking

9. Each part of a plant has a special job. Why?

All About Plant Parts

Match each vocabulary word to the sentence that tells about it.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. leaves | a. These take in nutrients and water from the soil. |
| 2. stems | b. This is a tool that makes things look bigger. |
| 3. roots | c. These carry food and water to other plant parts. |
| 4. magnifier | d. These use sunlight and air to make food. |

All About Plant Parts

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

leaves

parts

roots

Most plants can not move around
to get food and water. They have

_____ that help them get
what they need from where they live.

Plants use _____
to make food. Plants use

_____ to get nutrients
and water from the soil. Plants use stems to
carry nutrients and water to leaves and the
rest of the plant.

Meet General Sherman



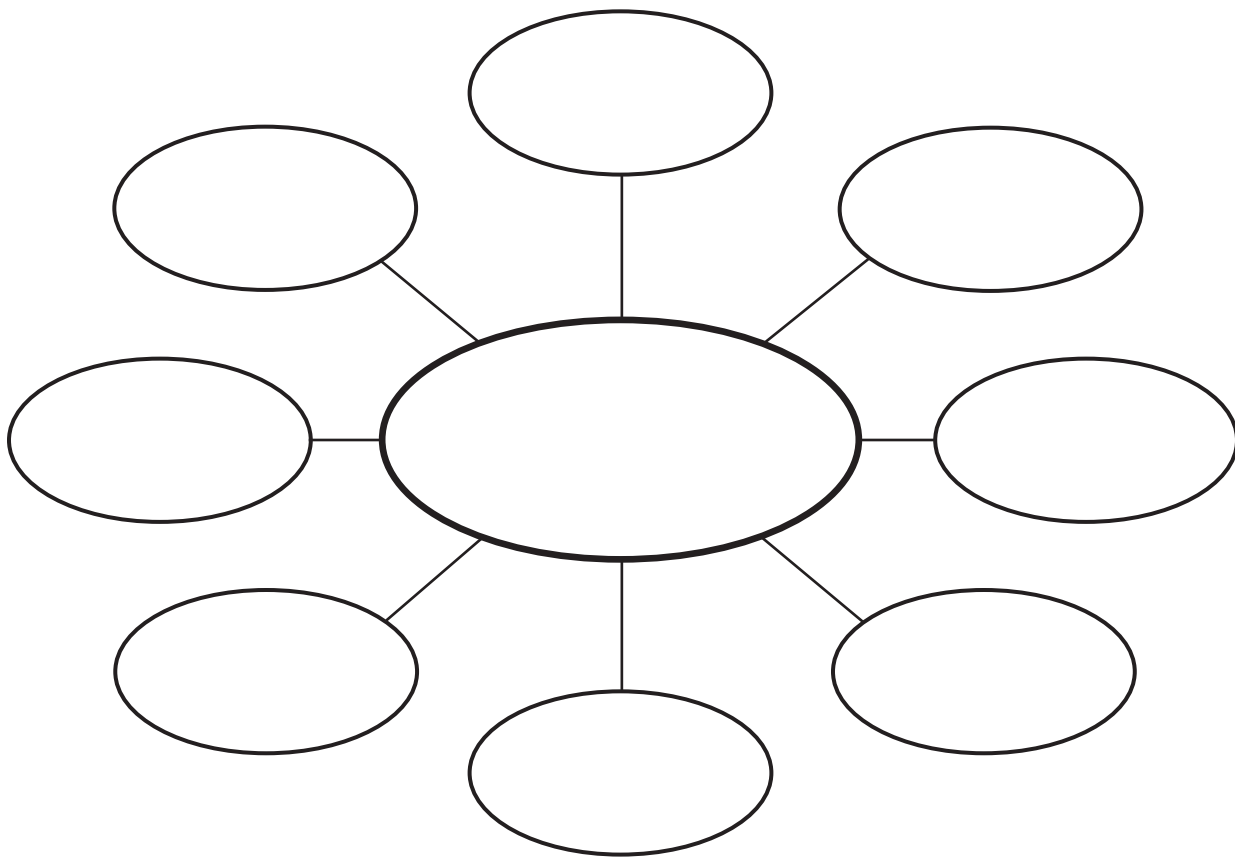
Write About It

Tell about a tall plant that you have seen.

On a separate sheet of paper, draw it and label its parts.

Planning and Organizing

Use the web. Write the name of the plant in the center. Write describing words in the circles.



Flowers, Fruits, and Seeds

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

Why are flowers important?

- - - - -

1. Some _____ grow flowers
to help them live.

- - - - -

2. A _____ is the part of a
plant where seeds are made.

- - - - -

3. A _____ is the plant part
that can make new plants.

- - - - -

4. Some plants grow _____
to protect the seeds.

- - - - -

5. People and animals can _____
fruits of many plants.

What are the parts of a seed?

6. Seeds can have different _____
and shapes.

7. All seeds need water, _____ ,
and warmth to grow.

8. Wind and _____ can
move seeds to new places.

9. A seed will grow into the same kind of _____
_____ it came from.

Critical Thinking

10. Do you think a flower is important to a plant?
Why or why not?

Flowers, Fruits, and Seeds

Solve these plant riddles. Use the words in the box.

flower

fruit

seed

1. I'm hard or I'm juicy. I may be good to eat. My job is to protect seeds. At that, I can't be beat!

— — — — —

I am a _____ .



2. I'm bright and colorful. I may smell good too. My job is to make seeds. I'm important! It's true!

— — — — —

I am a _____ .



3. I am very small, but my job is very big. First I am planted. Then I am watered. I grow into a plant.

— — — — —

I am a _____ .

Flowers, Fruits, and Seeds

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

flowers

fruit

part

plant

seeds

Plants have different parts. Each plant

_____ is important.

A plant's _____ make

seeds. These _____ can

grow into new plants. A plant's

_____ protects the seeds.

Inside each seed, a tiny

_____ grows. Someday it

may grow into the same kind of plant that it

came from.

All About Animal Parts

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What are animals parts?

- - - - -

1. Animals are _____ things.

- - - - -

2. Animals need food, _____,
and air.

- - - - -

3. They also need a _____
place to live.

- - - - -

4. A _____ is a place where
animals can be safe.

- - - - -

5. Some animals live in _____ ,
and others live on land.

How does an animal's parts help it meet its needs?

6. Animals may use their eyes or

_____ to find food.

7. Fish use _____ to
breathe.

8. Crickets use _____
to hop.

Critical Thinking

9. What parts would a dog use to meet its needs?

All About Animal Parts

Unscramble the word. Then write it on the line.

1. **lilgs** A clown fish uses _____
_____ to help take in air from the water.

2. **ugnsi** A dog uses _____ to help
_____ it breathe the air.

Write one sentence using each vocabulary word.

All About Animal Parts

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

eyes

environment

wings

All animals need air, food,
and water to live. They also need a
_____ where they
can be safe. Animals use their legs,
_____ fins, or _____ to
move. As they move, they can use their
_____ and noses to find
food and water.

By using their body parts, animals get
what they need to live.

Living and Nonliving Things

Use your textbook to help you fill in the blanks.

What are living and nonliving things?

1. Plants, animals, and people are

_____ things.

2. All living things _____
and change.

3. They all need _____ ,
air, and water to live.

4. Living things can also make _____
living things like themselves.

5. Things that do not grow or change are

_____ .

Why are plants and animals living things?

6. Plants and animals need air, _____ ,
and food, like other living things.

7. Plants use air, water, and _____
to make their own food.

8. Animals need _____
to hide.

Critical Thinking

9. Compare a plant or animal to a nonliving
thing. Tell how they are alike and different.

Living and Nonliving Things

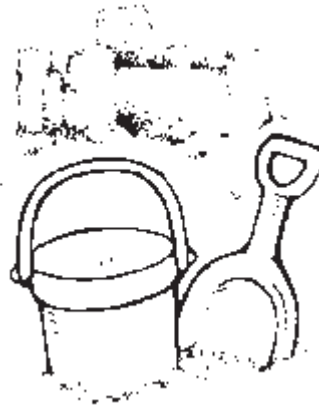
Circle the best answer that tells about each picture.

1.



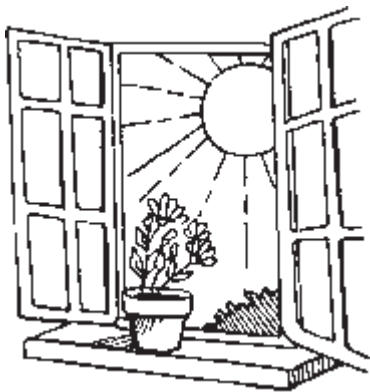
living nonliving

2.



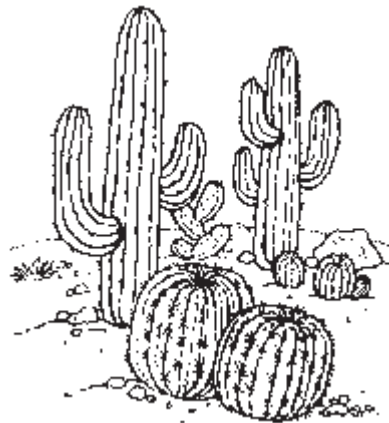
living nonliving

3.



needs nutrients to grow
does not need nutrients
to grow

4.



environment with water
environment with cacti

Living and Nonliving Things

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

change

grow

living

nonliving

All living things need food and water
to live. Plants, animals, and people are

— — — — —

_____ things. They can

— — — — —

_____ and change.

They also need air and space to grow.

There are many other things that do
not need food, water, or air. These are called

— — — — —

_____ things. They do

— — — — —

not grow or _____ .

Rocks, cars, and toys are nonliving things.

Living Things and Their Parts

Fill in the missing letters for each word.

1. Things that do not grow or
change are called

n _____ l _____ g things.

2. Plants, animals, and people are all

_____ iv _____ n _____ things.

3. All living things _____ w and change.

4. Nonliving things do not need food, air, or

_____ a _____ er.

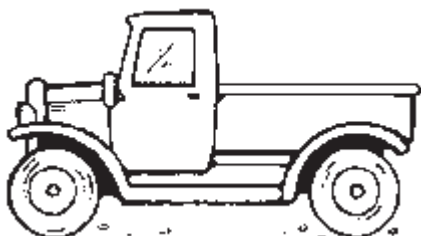
Write the word from the box that tells about each picture. Then complete the sentence below.

living

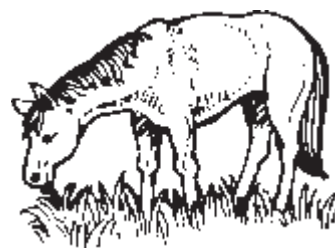
nonliving

nutrients

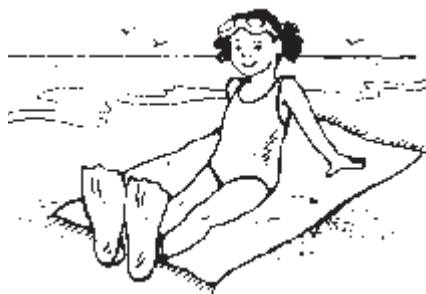
5.



6.



7.



8.

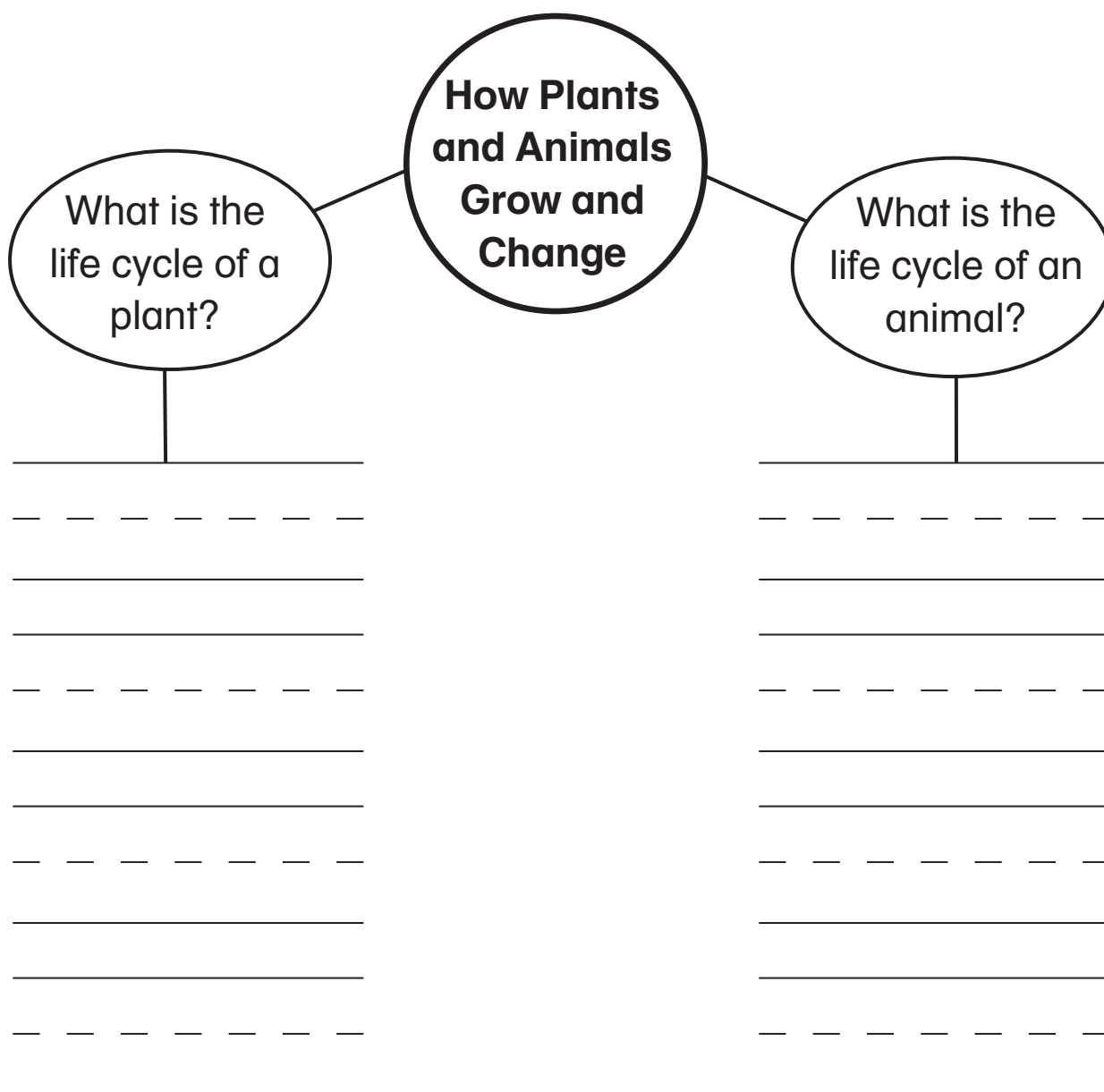


9. Living things need water, air, and
_____ **to grow.**

Living Things Grow and Change

Fill in the important ideas as you read the chapter. Use the words in the box.

adult	make new animals	grow older	seed
birth	death	seedling	sprouts



Plants Grow and Change

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

How do plants grow from seeds?

1. A _____ is the way living things grow, live, and die.

2. The life cycle of a _____ can begin with a seed.

3. A seed _____ into a young plant when it gets what it needs.

4. A young plant that comes from a _____ is called a seedling.

5. The seedling will grow into an _____ plant.

How else do plants grow?

6. Not all plants _____ from seeds.

7. A new plant may grow from a _____ that is cut.

8. New plants can also grow from _____ plants.

Critical Thinking

9. How are plant life cycles alike and different?

Plants Grow and Change

Complete the sentence that tells about each picture. Use the words in the box.

life cycle

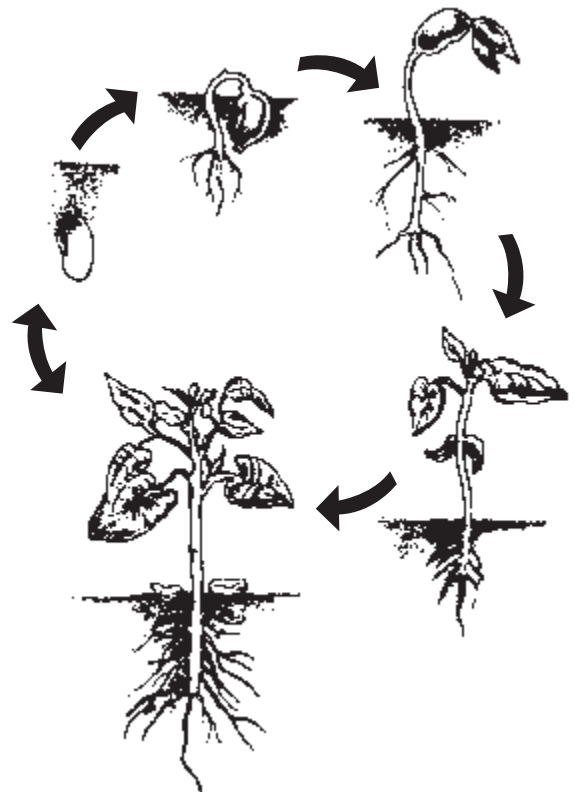
seedling



This _____ grows
because it gets water and nutrients
from the soil.

This picture shows the

_____ of a bean plant.



Plants Grow and Change

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

adult

seedling

sprout

seeds

Plants grow in different ways. Some

plants begin as _____

from a flower or a fruit. A seed will

_____ if it gets water

and nutrients. A _____

is a young plant that comes up

from a seed. When it becomes an

_____ plant, it makes

seeds of its own. Some plant life cycles do

not begin with seeds.

Animals Grow and Change

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

How are offspring similar to their parents?

1. Mammals grow up to _____
like their parents.

2. Mammals have the same _____
and _____ as their parents.

How do mammals grow and change?

3. A mammal's _____ is all
the parts of a mammal's life.

4. Mammals give birth to _____ young.

5. Many mammals cannot _____ or
_____ when they are born.

How do frogs grow and change?

6. Frogs lay eggs in _____ .

7. Young frogs are called _____ .

8. Tadpoles lose their _____
and tails as they grow older.

9. They grow _____ and
legs to become frogs.

Critical Thinking

10. In what ways are all animal life cycles alike?

In what ways are they different?

Animals Grow and Change

Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks.

mammal offspring life cycle amphibian tadpole

A _____ is an animal with hair or fur.

An animal's _____ is the parts of its
life.

An adult mammal gives birth to _____.

A frog is an _____.

A frog grows from a _____.

Animals Grow and Change

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

parent

mother

lungs

tadpoles

Animals grow in different ways. Young

frogs called _____ hatch

from eggs in water. Later, they lose their gills

and tails and grow _____

and legs.

Mammals are cared for by their

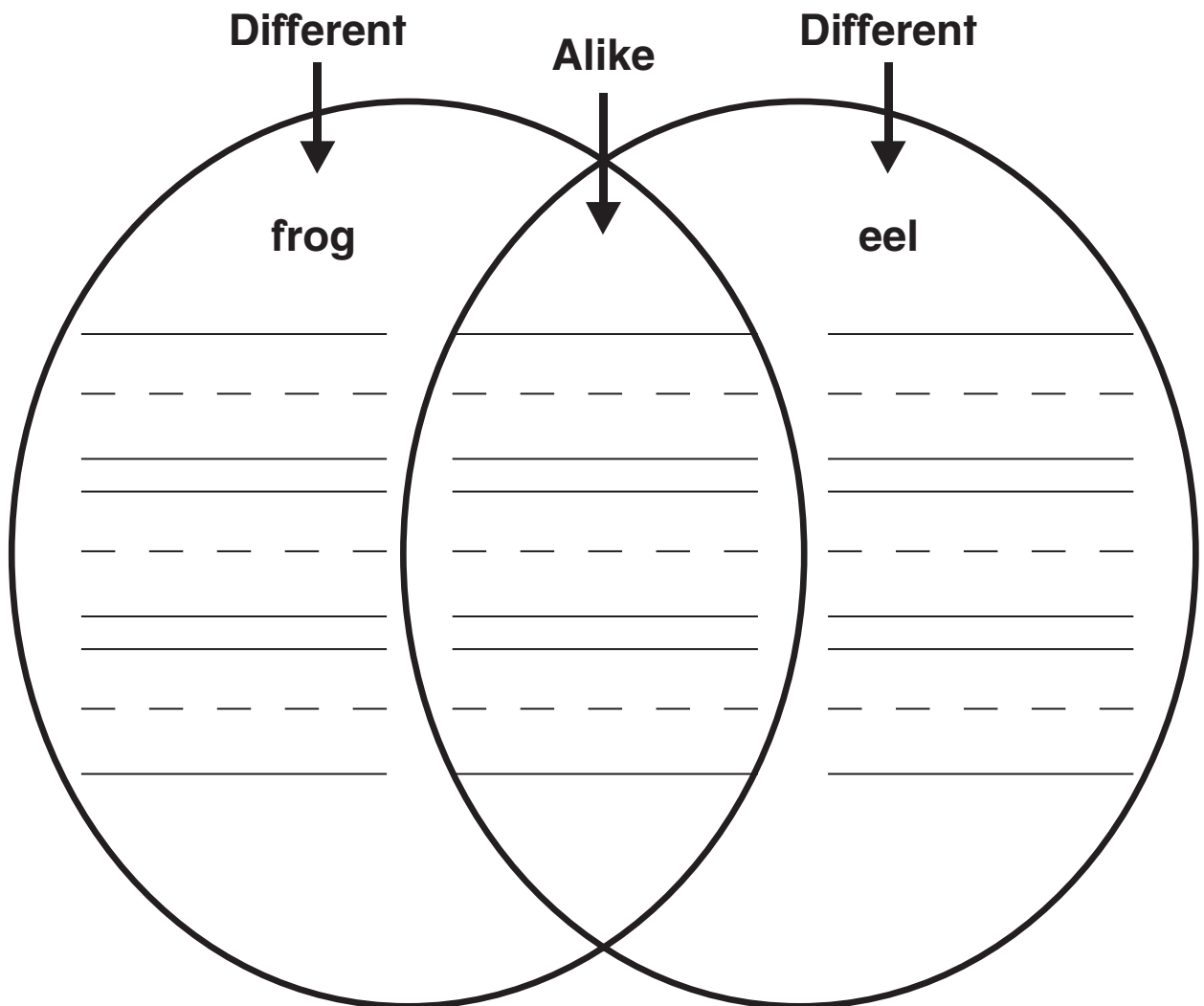
_____ until they are

older. Baby mammals grow up to

look like their _____

Meet Melanie Stiassny

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Look for information you can compare and contrast as you read. Remember, when you compare, you tell how things are alike. When you contrast, you tell how things are different. Fill in the diagram below. Tell how an eel is alike and different from a frog.





Write About It

Compare and Contrast. How can you compare and contrast an eel to another animal you know about? Finish this explanation. Use the words from the box.

fresh

land

river

salty

Eels and frogs are alike and
different in some ways. Both life cycles
begin in water. Eels lay their eggs in

_____ water. But frogs lay

their eggs in _____ water.
When eels are adults, they swim into a

fresh water _____ to
live. When frogs are adults, they move onto

_____ .

Living Things Grow and Change

Circle the words that can tell about parts of each picture.

1.

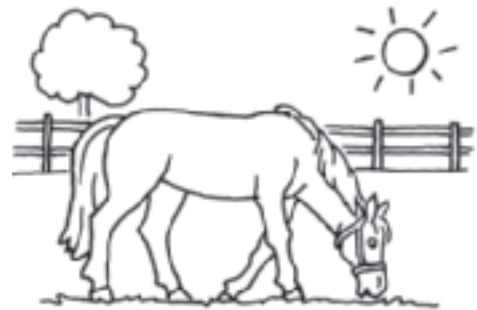


amphibians

lives in and out of water

did not hatch from eggs

2.



mammals

live out of water

live in water

3.



tadpoles

amphibians

mammals

4.



mammals

life cycle

offspring

Living Things Grow and Change

Unscramble each word. Write the new word on the line.

1. **peadlto** A _____ is a young frog.

2. **fsrofspin** An animal's young is called _____

3. **malamm** A _____ is an animal with fur or hair.

4. **edlsegni** A seed grows into a _____ and then into an adult plant.

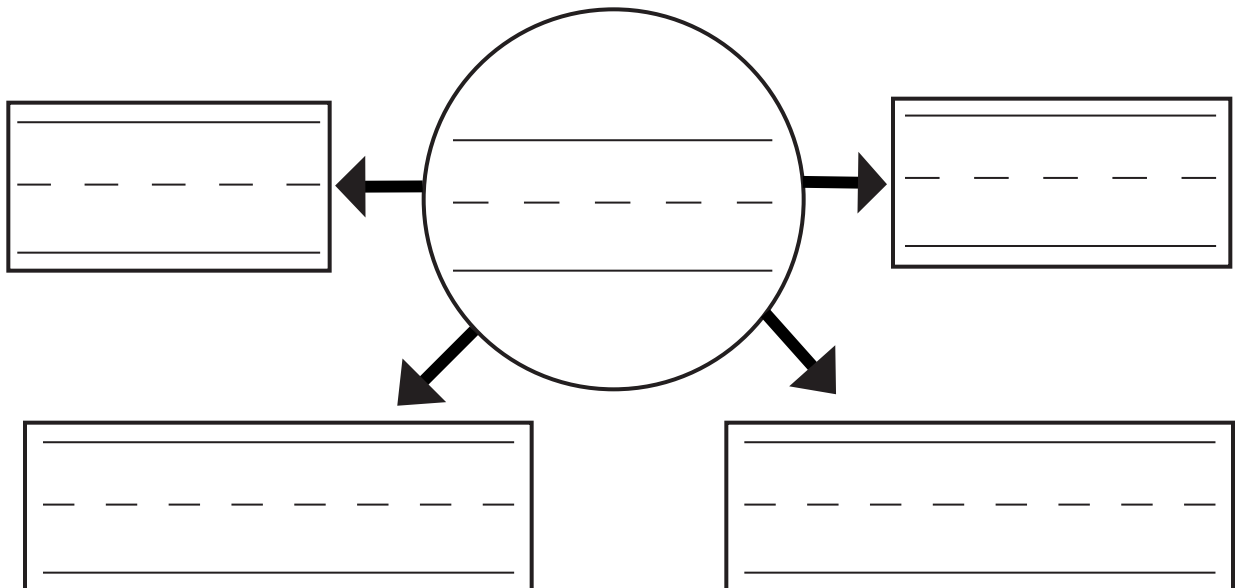
5. **mbiahpnia** An _____ can live on land and in water.

Plant and Animal Habitats

Use the words in the box to tell about a habitat.

animals arctic habitat desert plants forest grassland

A _____ is a place where plants or animals live.



Grassland and Forest Habitats

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is a grassland habitat?

— — — — —

1. A _____ is the place
where an animal lives.

— — — — —

2. A _____ is a land habitat
that is dry with a lot of grass.

3. Animals have adaptations that help them

- — — — —
- _____ in their habitat.

— — — — —

4. An _____ is a body feature
or behavior that helps an animal stay safe.

— — — — —

5. A giraffe's long _____
is an adaptation that helps it stay safe.

What is a forest habitat?

6. A tree can be a home for both _____
and plants.

7. There are many trees in a _____ .

8. Some trees grow tall to help them get

_____ .

9. Some animals use trees for _____
or eat nuts or insects found on trees.

Critical Thinking

10. Some rabbits turn white in winter. How would
this adaptation help them?

Grassland and Forest Habitats

Look at the pictures. Write about where each animal lives and how it gets what it needs.
Use each word in the box at least once.

forest

grassland

habitat

1.



A giraffe lives in a

_____ with leafy
trees.

2.



A woodpecker

3.



Prairie dogs

Grassland and Forest Habitats

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

forest

grassland

habitat

Different plants and animals live in
different places. Each plant and animal has

its own _____ where it can
meet its needs.

One land habitat is a

_____ . It has many trees.

Another kind is a _____ .

It is a dry, grassy place. The plants and
animals that live in the same habitat help
each other survive.

Helpful Parts

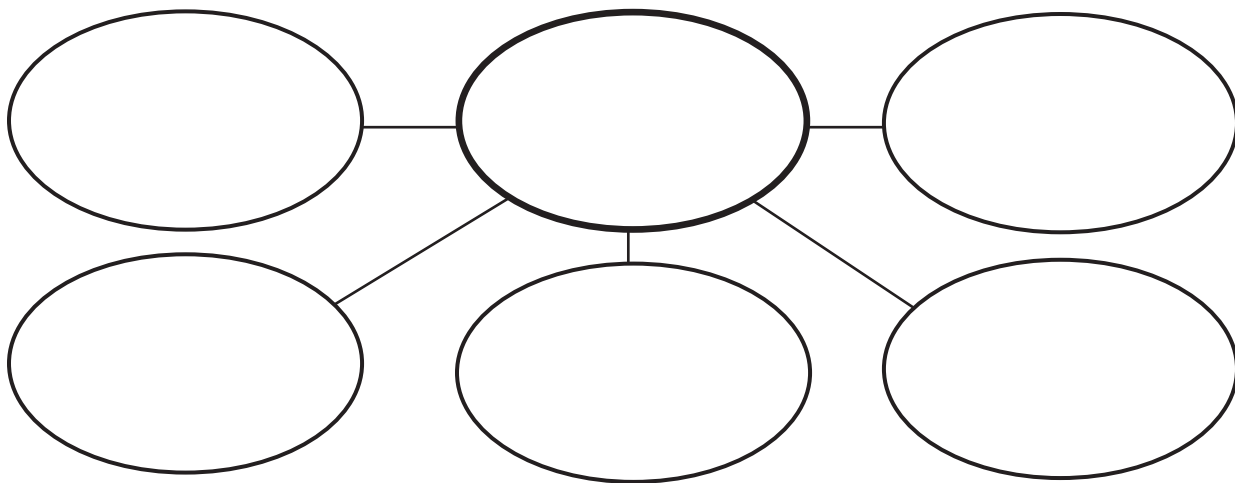


Write About It

Describe an animal that you read about in on pages 80-87. Where does it live? What do you think it eats? What parts help it live in its habitat?

Getting Ideas

Write the name of the animal you chose in the center circle. In the outer ovals, write details about the animal.



Planning and Organization

Clifton wrote three sentences about foxes.

Write Yes if the sentence describes them. Write No if it does not describe them.

1. _____ They flatten their ears when they rest.
2. _____ Some have white fur in the winter.
3. _____ Jackrabbits have long tails.

Drafting

Write a sentence that tells what animal you are going to describe and where it lives.

Now write your description. Describe where it lives, what it eats, and what adaptations help it survive.

Revising and Proofreading

Fill in the blanks with descriptive words from the box.

big
thin

long

short

A fox has _____ ears. Its leg are _____.

It has a _____ tail. Foxes live just about

everywhere in North America. They live on _____

land and in valleys. Some of them even live in mountains.

Now revise and proofread your writing. Ask yourself:

- ▶ Did I describe this animal and its adaptations?
- ▶ Did I tell about adaptations that help it survive?
- ▶ Did I correct all mistakes?

Desert and Arctic Habitats

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

How do plants and animals live in hot desert habitats?

1. You can find plants just about _____
on Earth.

2. Plants _____ where they
get what they need to live.

3. Some plants live in the _____
where it is hot and dry.

4. These plants can store _____
in their parts.

How do plants and animals survive in cold desert habitats?

5. Some plants live in the _____
where it is cold and icy.

6. Plants grow close together on the _____
_____ to protect them
from the cold and the wind.

Critical Thinking

7. How do plants survive in different places?

Desert and Arctic Habitats

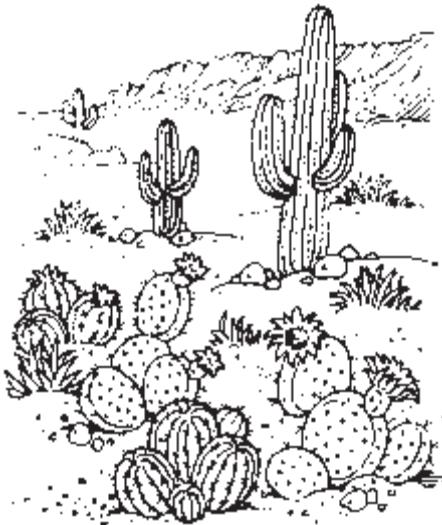
Look at each picture. Circle the word that tells where each plant lives.

1.



arctic forest

2.



arctic desert

Desert and Arctic Habitats

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

Arctic

desert

parts

Plants can live just about anywhere on

— — — — —

Earth. They have _____

that help them live in different places.

The roots of plants that live in the

— — — — —

_____ help them

survive in frozen soil. Plants that live in the

— — — — —

_____ have thick skins

that help them hold water. Different plant
parts help plants get what they need to live.

Water Habitats

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is a lake habitat?

1. A _____ is a body of water with land on all sides.

2. Fresh water has little or no _____ .

3. A lake is a _____ habitat where plants and animals live.

4. Many animals find food and _____ in lakes.

What is an ocean habitat?

5. Another kind of water habitat is an

_____ .

6. An ocean is a large, deep body of

_____ water.

7. Many different _____ ,
fish, and plants live in the ocean and help
each other survive.

8. Some animals, like whales, eat small

_____ , and other animals
eat plants in the ocean.

9. Many animals find _____
and shelter in oceans.

Critical Thinking

10. Could an ocean fish live in a lake? Why?

Water Habitats

Look at the pictures. Circle the correct word for each. Then write to describe each water habitat.

1.



lake

ocean

2.



lake

ocean

Water Habitats

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

fresh

lake

ocean

salt

Living things are found in different water

habitats. The _____ is

the largest water habitat. Its

_____ water is home to

many plants and animals.

A _____ is

much smaller than the ocean. Its

_____ water is free from

salt. The plants and animals who live there

depend on each other to survive.

Meet Mark Siddall

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Think about Problem and Solution as you read the information. Remember, a solution is the answer to a problem. Fill in the chart below.

Where do leeches belong?

Problem	Solution
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



Write About It

Problem and Solution. What is another animal that can live in water? Draw the animal. What can we do to keep the animal safe? Use what you know and ideas from the Problem and Solution chart you made.

A _____ lives in water.

Habitats and Extinction

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What happens to living things when a habitat changes?

1. People, plants, animals, and weather can cause a

habitat to _____.

2. Cutting down _____ can change a habitat.

3. _____ can change a habitat.

4. An _____ animal means all of its kind have died.

5. The _____ is an example of an extinct animal.

How can we tell that some things that once lived are now extinct?

6. Plants and animals that died out often leave

_____ behind.

7. Some examples of fossils are _____
and teeth.

Critical Thinking

8. How can loss of habitat cause an animal to go extinct?

Habitats and Extinction

**Read the sentences about plants and animals.
Write YES if the sentence is true. Write NO if the
sentence is not true**

— — — — —

1. All living things need food,
water, and a safe place to live.

— — — — —

2. Plants and animals can become
extinct if they do not have food,
water, and a safe place to live.

— — — — —

3. Fossils are living things left
behind by plants and animals.

— — — — —

4. Pollution can help destroy a
habitat.

— — — — —

5. A change in a habitat can bring
back a living thing that is extinct.

Habitats and Extinction

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

habitat

bones

extinct

fossils

All animals need food and water

- - - - -

to live. A _____ provides
food and water for an animal.

- - - - -

An animal can become _____
if it loses its habitat.

- - - - -

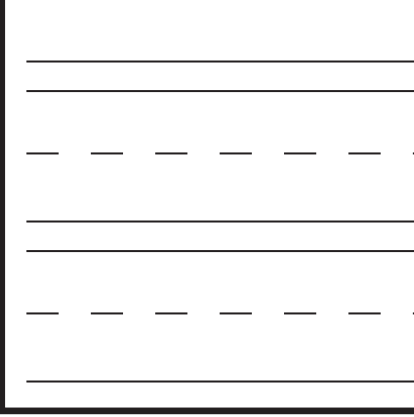
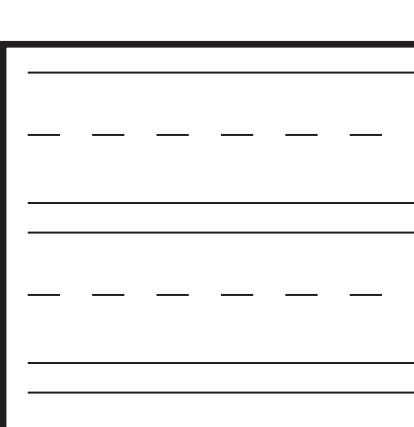
Extinct animals leave behind _____

- - - - -

such as _____ .

Scientists study the bones to learn about the animal.

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Look for information that shows cause and effect as you read. Remember, cause is what makes something happen. Effect is something that is produced by a cause. Fill in the diagram below. Tell how a dinosaur's teeth affects what it eats.

Meat-eating Dinosaur	
Plant-eating Dinosaur	



Write About It

Cause and Effect. How does a scientist who studies fossils recognize a meat-eating dinosaur? Finish this explanation. Use the Cause and Effect diagram you made on page 56.

Scientists who study fossils can tell if a dinosaur is a meat eater or a plant eater by

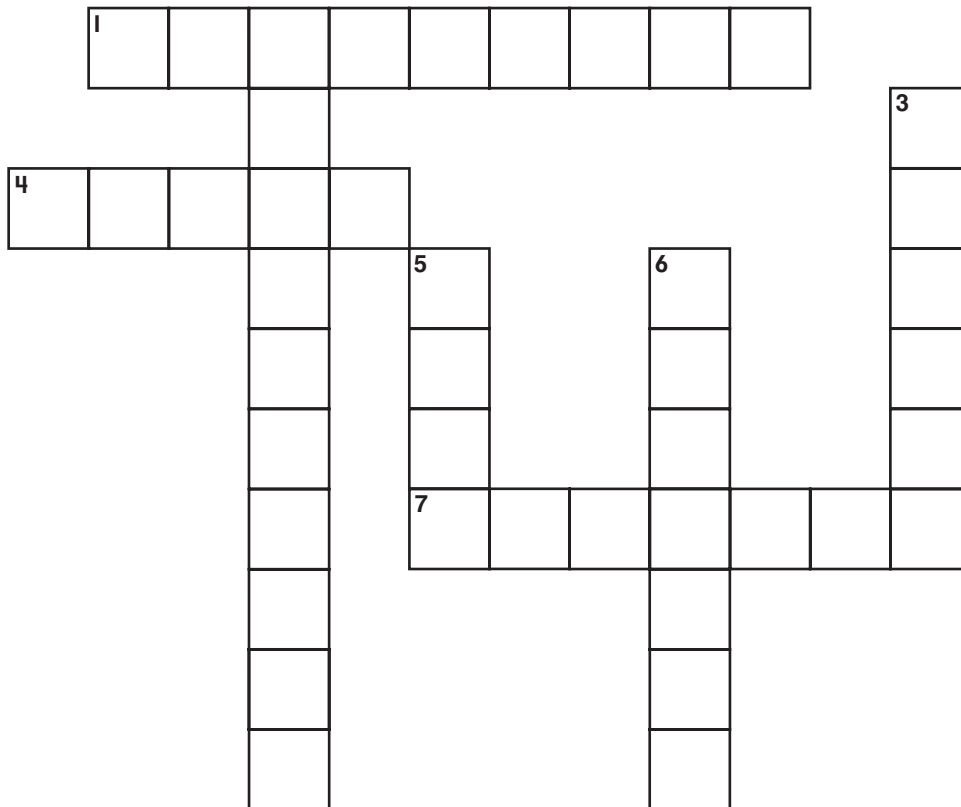
The teeth of meat eaters are _____.

The teeth of plant eaters are flat and wide.

Why can we not see living dinosaurs today?

Plant and Animal Habitats

Solve the crossword puzzle. Use the chapter vocabulary words from your book.



Across

1. Dry place with grass
2. Large, deep body of salt water
3. Die out forever

Down

4. Place with lots of trees
5. Body of fresh water
6. Place where an animal lives

Unscramble each word. Write it on the line to finish the sentence.

1. caoen

An _____ is salty water that is large and deep.

2. dssaglan

If you visited a _____ , you might see a lion.

3. abhitat

A _____ is a place where plants and animals live.

4. aelk

A _____ is water with land around it.

5. xncetti

_____ animal.

Insect-Eating Plants

Read the Unit Literature pages in your textbook.



Write About It

Response to Literature

1. What is the main idea? How do you know?

2. How do the captions tell about the main idea?

3. Draw a picture of one of the insect-eating plants. Use a different sheet of paper.

Sky, Earth, and Weather

Complete this diagram to show Earth and its neighbors. Fill in the questions at the end. Use the words in the box.

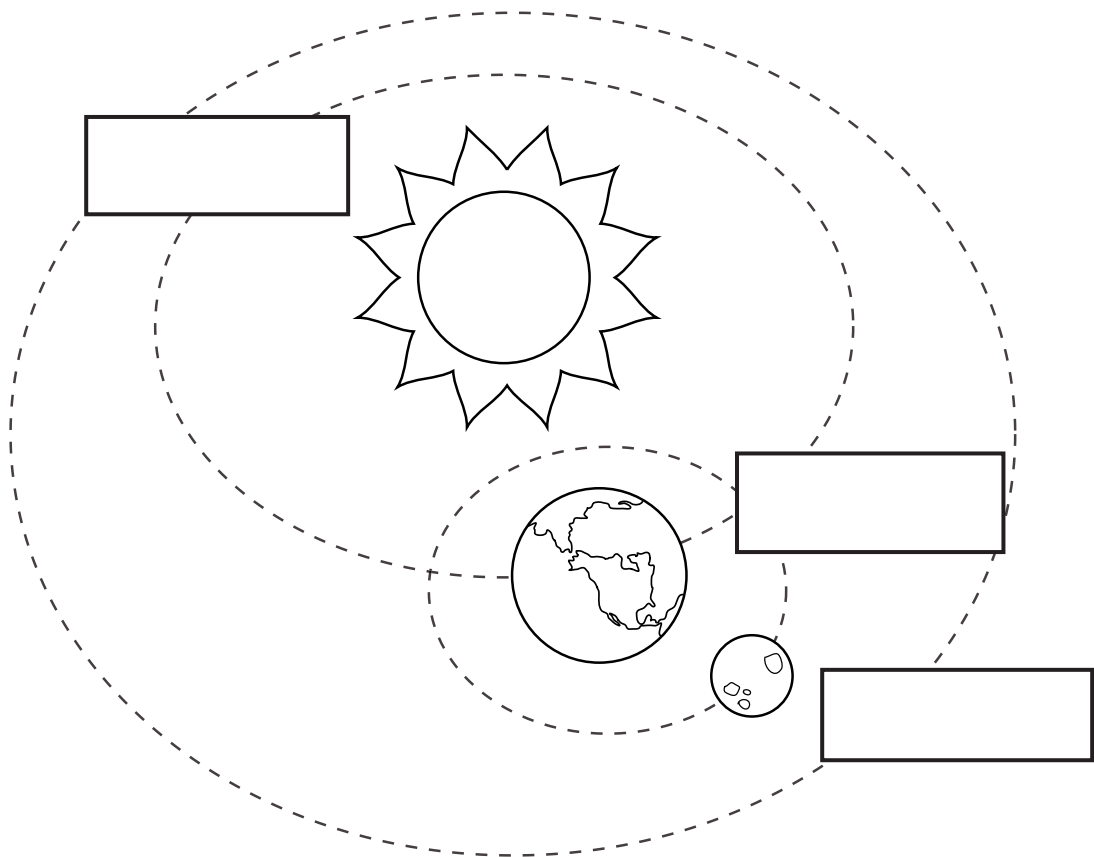
Earth

Moon

Sun

water

weather



1. Earth's surface is mostly _____ .

2. Wind, rain, and temperature are parts of our

_____ .

The Sky Above

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is in the sky?

- - - - -

1. In the dark _____ sky
you might see clouds, stars, and the Moon.

- - - - -

2. The _____ are objects in
the sky that make their own light.

- - - - -

3. The _____ is the star
closest to Earth.

4. You can not see other stars in the daytime

- - - - -

because the _____ is so
bright, but the stars are still there.

Why is the Sun important?

5. The Sun makes _____ in
the form of heat and light.

6. The Sun's energy _____
air, land, and water and helps plants grow.

7. Without the Sun, Earth would be too
_____ and cold for living
things.

Critical Thinking

8. Would you plant a garden in the open or
under trees? Why?

The Sky Above

Write what each picture shows about the sky.
Use each word in the box at least once.

Moon

phase

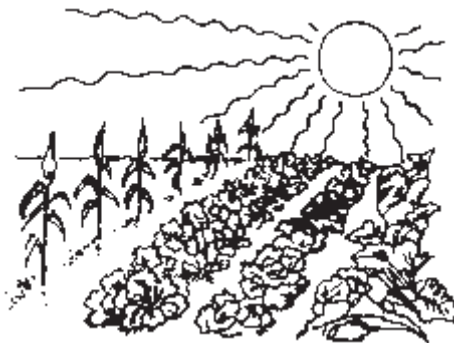
stars

Sun

1.



2.



3.



The Sky Above

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

heat

plants

stars

Sun

The Sun is the star that is closest to
Earth. The light of the

— — — — —

_____ hides other stars
during the day. You can see many of these

— — — — —

_____ in the night sky.

All living things depend on the Sun's

— — — — —

_____ and light. Sunlight

— — — — —

helps _____ grow.

Without the Sun, living things could not live
on Earth.

What Earth's Surface Looks Like

Use your textbook to help you fill in the blanks.

What is on the surface of Earth?

1. Earth is made of _____
_____ and mostly water.

2. Earth has both _____
_____ objects on it.

3. Human-made objects can be made from the

_____ found on Earth's surface.

What is Earth's water like?

4. Most of _____'s water is
_____ in oceans.

5. An _____ is a big and
_____ deep body of salt water.

Name _____

- _____
- _____
6. Earth's water is in streams, _____ ,
- _____
- _____
- and _____ , too.

What is Earth's land like?

- _____
- _____
7. Some of Earth's land, like _____ ,
- is very high.
- _____
- _____
8. Some land is low or flat, like a _____
- or plains.

Critical Thinking

9. How would you describe Earth to a new friend?

What Earth's Surface Looks Like

Circle the words that tell about Earth in the puzzle below.

valley

mountain

plain

river

d	o	n	s	i	n	p	n	t
w	o	a	o	t	i	z	k	n
a	u	i	p	p	b	w	h	o
u	e	w	l	a	c	e	s	v
m	h	x	a	u	k	o	j	a
t	c	r	i	v	e	r	m	l
e	b	l	n	e	x	c	q	l
s	w	p	t	i	u	d	z	e
m	o	u	n	t	a	i	n	y

What Earth's Surface Looks Like

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

lakes

ocean / wool

rivers / trees

Much of Earth's water is in oceans. Most people and animals can not drink salty water

from the _____ .

Earth has _____ ,

lakes, and streams, too. Some rivers flow into

_____ or the ocean. We use

many things that are on Earth's surface.

Houses and paper can be made from

_____ . Animals are used for

meat, _____ , and leather.

Earth Materials

Use your textbook to help you fill in the blanks.

What are rocks?

- - - - -

1. Rocks can look and feel _____ .

- - - - -

2. Some rocks are _____
and shiny.

- - - - -

3. Others rocks are _____
and dull.

- - - - -

4. Some _____ are made of
only one mineral.

- - - - -

5. Other rocks are made of _____
minerals.

- - - - -

6. A mineral _____

What is soil?

7. The top layer of _____ is
called soil.

8. It is made of tiny pieces of rocks and dead
_____ and animals.

9. Air and water are also in _____.

10. Soils can look different when there are
_____ plants, animals,
and rocks in them.

Critical Thinking

11. Compare rocks and soil. How are they alike?
How are they different?

Earth Materials

Unscramble each word. Use it to complete the sentences.

limensra

1. Rocks are different when they are made of

different _____ .

2. Some _____ make
rocks hard.

lsoi

3. Tiny bits of rock, dead plants, and animals

make up _____ .

4. Most plants do not grow well in clay

_____ .

Earth Materials

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

Earth

layer

plants

rocks

Rocks and soil have a lot in
common. They are both very important to

- - - - -

_____. All rocks are
made of minerals. The top

- - - - -

_____ of Earth is called soil.

- - - - -

Trees and _____ grow
in soil. Many animals also live in soil.

Soil is made up of tiny bits of

- - - - -

_____. It is also made
of tiny bits of dead plants and animals, air,
and water.

Meet Rondi Davies

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Look for the order in which things happen as you read. Fill in the diagram below. Tell what happens first, next, and last when diamonds are formed.

First



Next



Last



Write About It

Put Things in Order. How do diamonds form? Put things in order to finish this explanation. Use the chart you made that tells the order things happen on page 74.

Diamonds are made of carbon. First,

[illegible]

Last, _____.

Measuring Weather

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is weather?

1. What the air and sky are like each day is

— — — — —

_____ .

— — — — —

2. The air can be _____

or cool.

— — — — —

3. The sky can be _____

or sunny.

— — — — —

4. The Sun causes the _____

to change.

— — — — —

5. Wind is _____ air.

How can you measure weather?

6. Temperature can be measured with a

_____.

7. You can use a _____
to measure how much rain falls.

8. You can measure the direction of the wind

with a _____.

Critical Thinking

9. What things other than a wind vane can help
you figure out the direction of the wind?

Measuring Weather

Unscramble each word. Write it on the line.

1. **ndiw aven** To tell wind direction, use a

 _ _ _ _ _
 _____.

2. **eumtptearr** If you know how warm or cold
the air is, you know the

 _ _ _ _ _
 _____.

3. **anri ugeag** To measure rain, use a

 _ _ _ _ _
 _____.

4. **aewtehr** You can tell the

 _ _ _ _ _
 _____ by what the
air and sky are like.

5. **methermtoer** To measure the temperature of the air,

 _ _ _ _ _
 use a _____.



Measuring Weather

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

rain gauge temperature thermometer wind vane

You can measure weather in
different ways. You can feel the air

_____ to tell if it

is warm or cold. You can also use a

_____ to measure

the temperature. You can use a

_____ to tell the wind's

direction. A _____ will tell

you how much rain has fallen. All these tools

help tell about weather.

Sky, Earth, and Weather

Circle the words in each box that tell about the word at the top of the box.

1. phases moon temperature night sky fall	2. thermometer tool rain gauge weather temperature
3. mineral nonliving clouds rock soil	4. temperature cold hot rain gauge thermometer

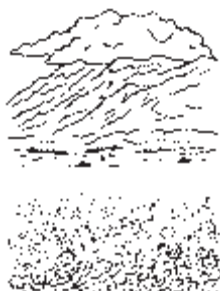
Draw a line from the picture to the word that tells about the picture.

1.



mountain

2.



wind vane

3.



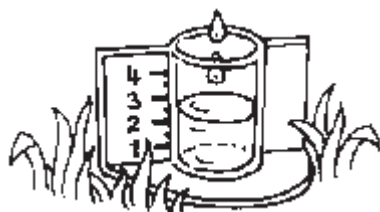
Moon

4.



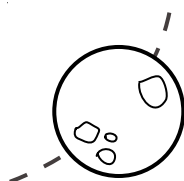
rain gauge

5.



thermometer

6.



plains

Weather and Animals

Read the Unit Literature pages in your book.



Write About It

Response to Literature

1. What kinds of weather does the article tell about?

2. What do you do in hot and sunny weather?

Matter Everywhere

The name of each state of matter is next to each box. As you read the chapter, write at least two properties for each state of matter.

States of Matter and Their Properties	
Solids	
Liquids	

Describing Matter

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is matter?

1. When you describe something, you talk

about its _____ .

2. Some properties of matter are color, size,

and _____ .

3. All things are made of _____ .

4. Matter comes in _____

forms.

5. Solid, _____ , and liquid

are forms of matter.

6. Matter takes up _____ .

What is mass?

7. How much matter is in an object is its

— — — — —

_____.

— — — — —

8. Heavier objects have _____
mass than lighter objects.

9. You can measure mass with a

— — — — —

_____.

Critical Thinking

10. What is matter? How can you describe it?

— — — — —

— — — — —

— — — — —

Describing Matter

Circle the words in each box that tell about the word at the top of the box.

1. properties color smell block taste size car shape mass		
2. matter ten gas liquid solid	3. mass balance empty lighter heavier	4. balance weight mass compare color

Describing Matter

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

mass

smell

solid

taste

Every kind of matter has its own
special properties. _____

Think about the color, _____ ,
and even the sound of popping corn.

Now think about its

_____ and its special
shape. Each is a property of the

_____ we call popcorn.

And let's not forget popcorn's delicious

_____. Many people
think it's the best property of this kind of
matter!

A Shoe Story

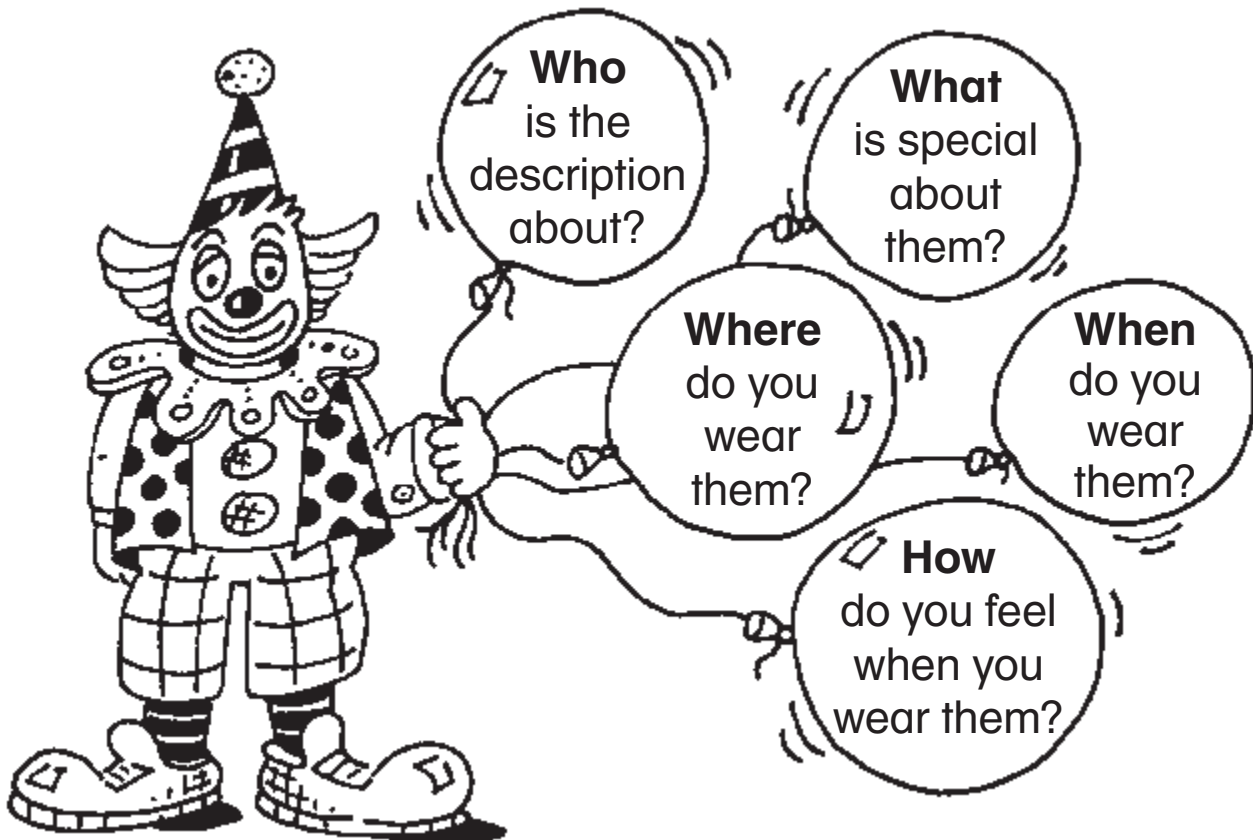


Write About It

Look at your shoes. What are the properties of your shoes? Draw and write about your shoes. What do your shoes tell about you?

Getting Ready

Look closely at your shoes. Answer Who? What? When? Where? and How? questions about them.



Drafting

The main idea is the most important idea.
Write a main idea for your paragraph.

Now write your paragraph. Begin with your
main idea sentence. Make sure you have a
clear beginning, middle, and end to your story.

Now look at your paragraph. Ask yourself:

- ▶ Did I describe the properties of my shoes?
- ▶ Did I tell what my shoes show about me?

Solids and Liquids

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is a solid?

1. The amount of _____ in a solid stays the same.

2. A _____ is a form of matter.

3. Only a solid has a _____ of its own.

4. A solid will keep the _____ shape when it is moved.

5. Solids come in different sizes, shapes, and _____
- _____
- _____ .

What is a liquid?

6. Liquids do not have a

_____ of their own.

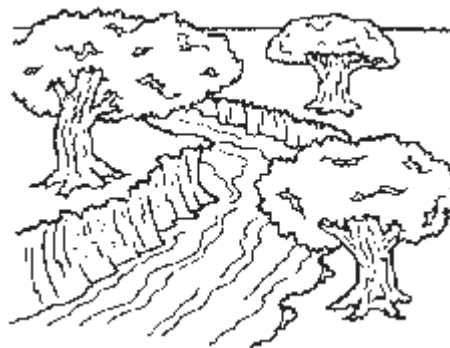
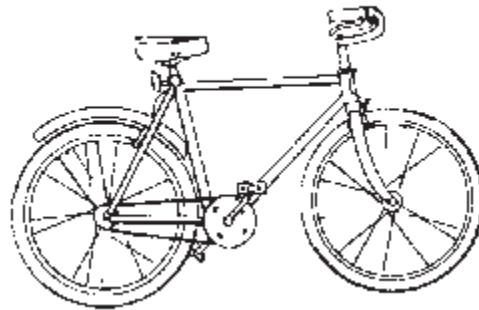
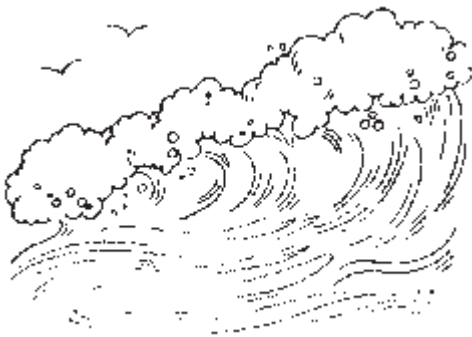
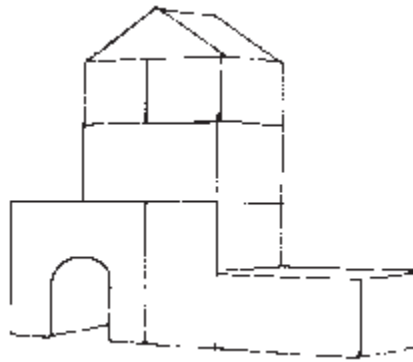
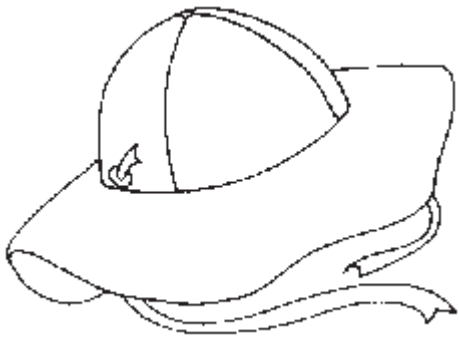
7. Liquids _____ when they
are poured.

8. Liquids have _____.

9. Liquids take up _____.

Solids and Liquids

Look at the pictures. Color each object that is a solid. Circle each object that is a liquid.



Solids and Liquids

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

matter

same

shape

solid

Blocks, balls, and dolls are all
toys. Each of these objects is also a

- - - - -

_____. A solid is one

- - - - -
form of _____.

Another form of matter is a

- - - - -

_____. A liquid takes the

- - - - -

_____ of the container

it is in.

Making Mixtures

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is a mixture?

- - - - -

1. A _____ is two or more things put together.

- - - - -

2. When you mix _____, they do not change.

- - - - -

3. You can pick _____ the solids in a mixture.

- - - - -

4. Some solids _____ in water and others sink.

- - - - -

5. You can sometimes _____ solids out of water.

What are some other mixtures?

6. Some solids can _____
into a liquid.

7. When you mix water with another

_____, it may mix
completely.

8. Some liquids, like _____,
do not mix completely.

Critical Thinking

9. When was the last time you made a mixture?
What was in it? What happened to the
different parts?

Making Mixtures

Complete the sentence that tells about each picture. Use the words in the box.

dissolve

mixture

1. Anna is using a

of round and square beads
to make a necklace.



2. Tim stirs to help the solid

in water when he makes
juice.



Making Mixtures

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

dissolve

mixture

separate

solids

Have you ever made trail mix? This is an

easy _____ to make. Put

some _____ like raisins,
nuts, and cereal in a bowl. Then stir everything
well. You can pick out the different solids if you
want.

Lemonade is a mixture you cannot easily

_____. Put lemon juice,

sugar, and water in a pitcher. Then stir to

_____ the sugar. This is a

mixture that mixes completely with the water.

Mix It Up



Write About It

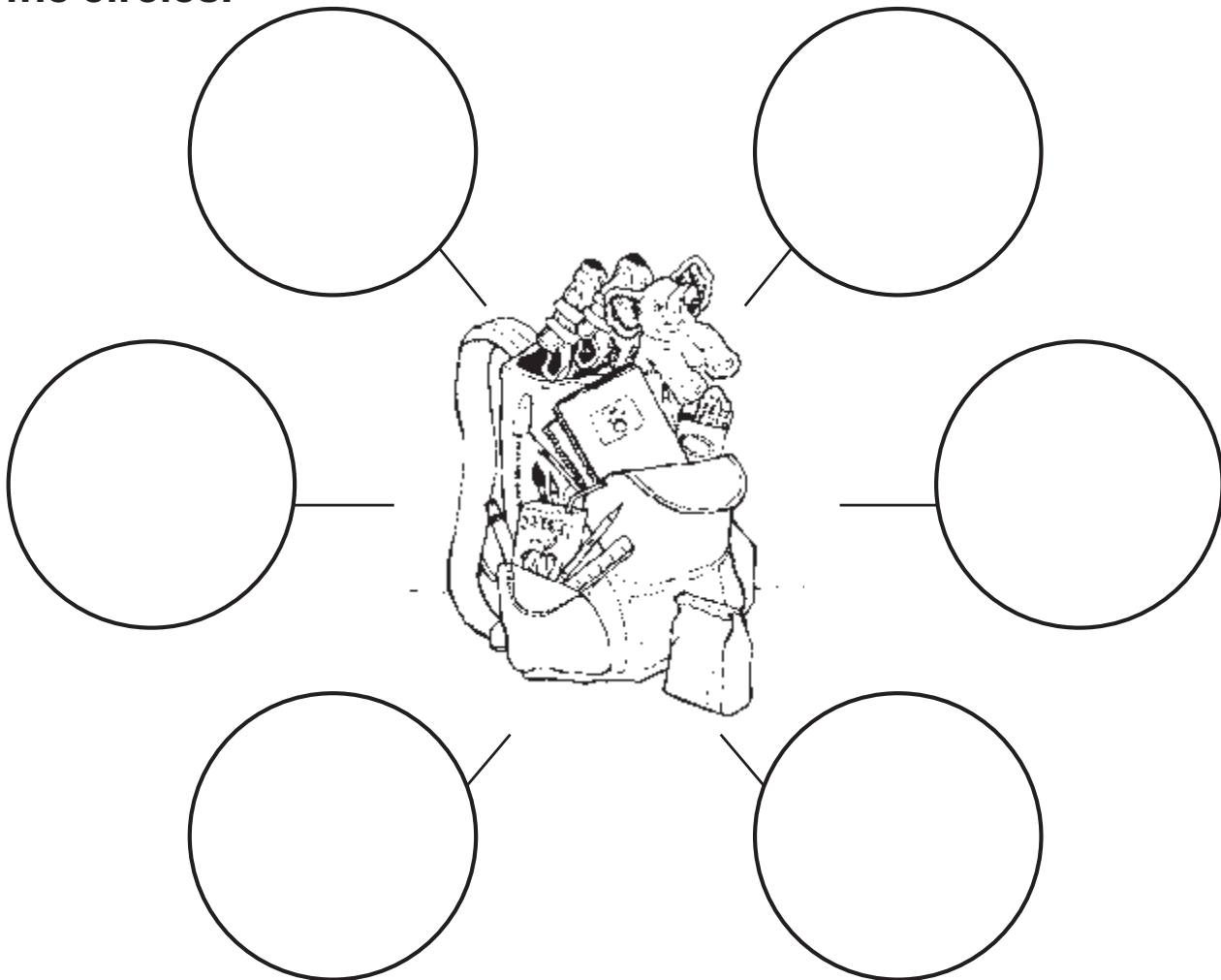
Write a story about the picture.

Tell about the mixture in the bag.

Can you take it apart?

Getting Ready

Write all the things you see in the backpack in the circles.



Drafting

Write a sentence to begin your story about the mixture. Then write your story. Use words that tell how something looks.

Now look at your paragraph. Ask yourself:

- ▶ Did I describe the things in the backpack?
- ▶ Did I correct all mistakes?

The Sun Warms Matter

Use your textbook to help you fill in the blanks.

What does the sun do? _____

1. The Sun makes things _____ .

2. The Sun is a _____ .

3. The _____ from the Sun
makes wind and rain.

4. The energy from the Sun also helps

_____ the land.

5. The sand on a beach feels _____
because of the Sun.

What does the Sun do to water?

6. The Sun _____ the
water.

7. Some water changes into

_____.

8. When the water vapor cools it turns into

_____.

9. The water or ice falls to Earth as

_____.

Critical Thinking

10. Compare rain and snow. How are they alike?
How are they different?

The Sun Warms Matter

Read the sentences. Write YES if the sentence is true. Write NO if the sentence is not true.

— — — — —

1. The **Sun** is full of energy.

— — — — —

2. The **Sun** is a planet.

— — — — —

3. **Water vapor** turns into clouds in the Sky.

— — — — —

4. The **Sun** energy warms the water.

— — — — —

5. You can see **water vapor**.

— — — — —

6. The **Sun** helps make clouds and snow.

The Sun Warms Matter

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

Sun

water vapor

clouds

The _____ heats the
land and water on Earth.

When it heats the water it makes

_____. When water vapor

cools, it forms _____.

The water vapor in the clouds drops to
Earth as rain or snow.

Matter Everywhere

Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

balance	Sun	mass	matter	properties
---------	-----	------	--------	------------

1. _____ how much matter is
in something

2. _____ how something
looks, smells, feels, or tastes

3. _____ something used to
measure mass

4. _____ what all things are
made of

5. _____ warms land, air, and
water.

**Write the word that goes with each meaning.
Use the boxed letters.**

1. matter that is in the shape of something

____ _ l ____ _

2. matter that does not have a definite shape

____ _ q ____ _

3. two or more different things put together

____ _ x ____ _

**What's something you can't see, but goes
up into the air and turns into water or ice?**

w v

Motion and Forces

Fill in the important ideas as you read the chapter. Use the words in the box. Some words may fit in more than one place.

attract
repel

gravity

pull

push

Motion and Forces	
What forces make things move?	How do magnets move things?
_____	_____
— — — — —	— — — — —
_____	_____
_____	_____
— — — — —	— — — — —
_____	_____
_____	_____
— — — — —	— — — — —
_____	_____
_____	_____
— — — — —	— — — — —
_____	_____



Pushes and Pulls

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

How do things move?

1. A _____ is what makes things move.

2. A force can be a _____ or a pull that makes things start moving.

3. A push moves something _____ from you.

4. A _____ moves something closer to you.

5. A force called _____ pulls things toward Earth.

What makes things move?

6. How things move depends on the

_____ of the push or pull.

7. A larger force can make an object move faster

and farther than a _____

force.

8. A force called _____

makes things slow down.

9. Friction happens when two objects

_____ together.

Critical Thinking

10. Why do many sneakers have rough bottoms?

Pushes and Pulls

Circle the word that tells about the force shown in the picture.

1.



pull

push

gravity

2.



gravity

push

pull

3.



friction

push

force

4.



push

friction

pull

Pushes and Pulls

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

force

friction

pull

push

Suppose you want to move your
toy box across the room. It will take

a _____ to make
it move. You can stand behind it and

_____ it. You can stand in

front of it and _____ on
its handle.

If the box is on a rough carpet,

_____ will make it hard
to move. The friction will slow it down.

Meet Hector Arce

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. As you read, keep track of what happens and why. Record the causes and effects you read about in the chart below. Remember, a cause is why something happens. An effect is the thing that happens. Sometimes, one cause can have many effects.

Cause	Effect
Gravity	
	It pulls together huge clouds of gas and dust to form stars.
Gravity	

Use the words in the box to retell what you learned about the effects of gravity.

dust force	gas gravity	hot stars
---------------	----------------	--------------

The _____ that pulls objects toward Earth is called _____. It keeps all living things and objects on Earth as the planet spins. Gravity also pulls on other planets and on moons. It can even cause _____ to form. Gravity pulls together clouds of _____ and _____ to make stars. Inside these stars, gravity makes them so _____ that they glow in the night sky.



Write About It

Cause and Effect. What causes stars to form?

Magnets

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is a magnet?

1. A _____ can pull, or attract, some objects.

2. Magnets attract objects that have

_____ in them.

3. Iron is a type of _____ found in many objects.

What are a magnet's poles?

4. Every magnet has a north and a south

_____ .

5. A magnet's poles are where the

_____ is strongest.

6. The north pole of one magnet will

_____ the south pole of
another magnet.

7. Magnets will _____, or
push each other apart, if you put two like
poles next to each other.

Critical Thinking

8. Why will a magnet pick up some paper clips
and not others?

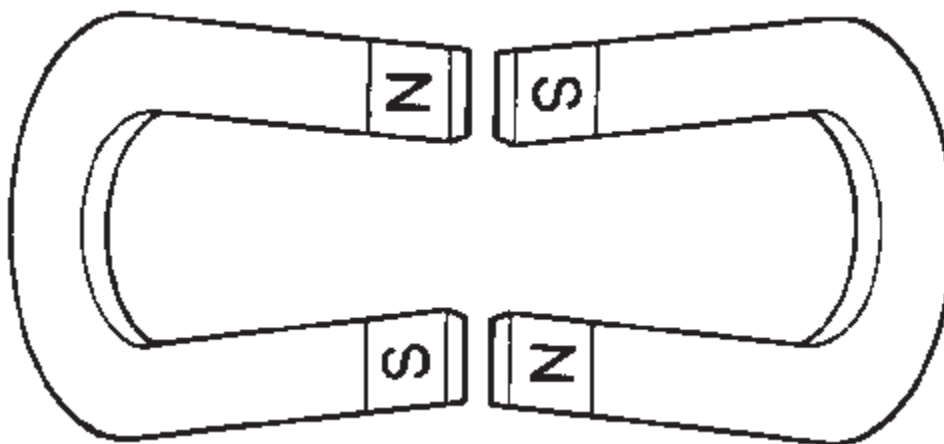
Magnets

Look at each picture. Tell if these magnets will attract or repel each other and explain why.



1. These magnets will _____ each

other because _____



2. These magnets will _____ each

other because _____

Magnets

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

attract

magnet

pole

Many toys are made with magnets. A toy

train can have a _____ on

both ends of each car. When the north
pole of one magnet is near the south

_____ of another magnet,
the cars will stick together.

A toy fishing rod with a magnet will

_____ fish made with paper
clips on them. Magnets can help us do work
and also have fun!

Fun with Magnets

Tell what happens first, next, and last.



Write About It

Explain how magnets are used in this picture. Write a story about how you use magnets.



Getting Ideas

Choose a toy that uses magnets. Fill in the chart below. Tell how magnets make the toy work.

First
↓
Next
↓
Last

Drafting

Begin your story. Look at the picture. Write a sentence. Tell how the girl used magnets.

Now write a story about how you use magnets. Tell what happens first, next, and last.

Now revise and proofread your writing.

Ask yourself:

- ▶ Did I tell what happens first, next, and last?
- ▶ Did I correct all mistakes?

Motion and Forces

Circle the words that tell about each word at the top.

1. friction

stop

gravity

slows

rub

2. gravity

Earth

pull

friction

force

3. magnet

repel

attract

poles

location

4. motion

speed

fast

zigzag

poles

Circle the nine vocabulary words hiding in the puzzle. Look across and down.

force	gravity	magnet	pull	push	repel
friction	poles	speed			

t	f	o	r	c	e	l	g	o	r	t
e	r	c	e	s	f	x	r	a	m	p
s	i	f	p	u	s	h	a	s	a	u
y	c	p	e	i	p	e	v	m	g	l
k	t	u	l	a	e	m	i	v	n	l
n	i	l	e	v	e	r	t	i	e	e
p	o	l	e	s	d	r	y	s	t	y
b	n	c	u	m	p	w	v	g	x	l

Where in the world is water?

Read the Unit Literature pages in
your book.



Write About It

Response to Literature

1. How does the article show the way water
turns into a gas?

2. The article says that water covers most of
Earth. Which form of water do you think
covers most of Earth's surface? Why?

We Use Tools

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

1. Every day, we use _____ to help us do things.
2. Technology helps us _____, communicate, and stay healthy and safe.

Technology Can Help Us

3. Technology depends on _____ .
4. Tools can be helpful, but sometimes they can _____ us.

Critical Thinking

5. What tools can tell us about weather?

We Use Tools

Circle the words in each box that tell about the word at the top of the box.

1. tools

broom	shovel	ideas
people	music	telescope

2. technology

water	plants	medicine
scientist	scissors	car

We Use Tools

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box one time.

pollute

communicate

tools

easier

Scissors and brooms are some _____
we use every day. They help to make our lives
_____. Some technology helps us to travel,
stay healthy, and _____.

Yet helpful technology, like cars, can harm us
when they _____ the air.

A Tool to Look Inside

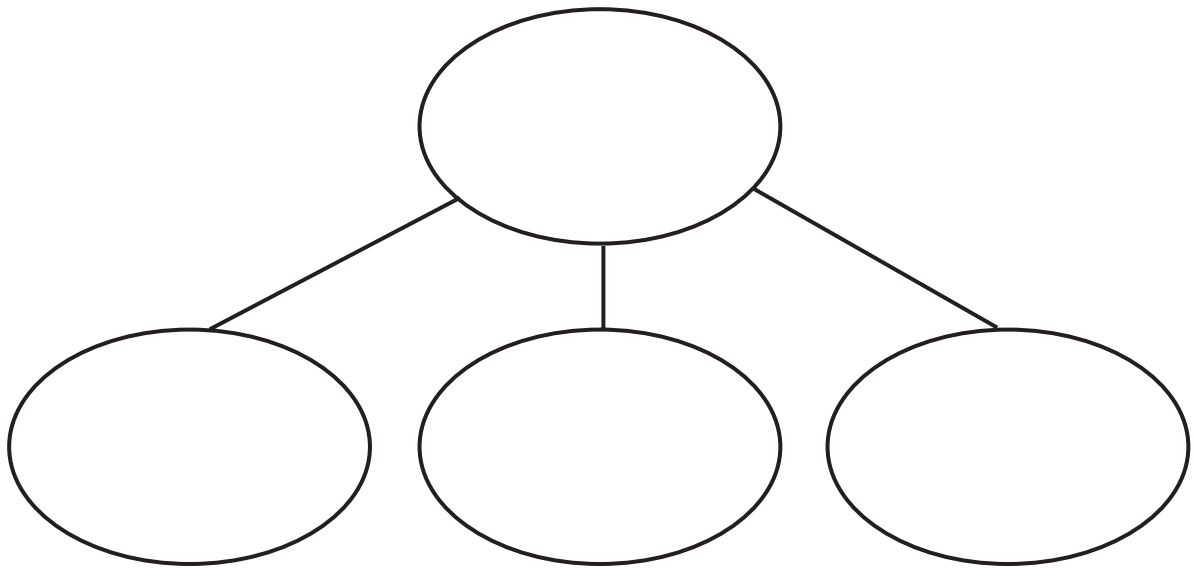


Write About It

Summarize When might a doctor or dentist need to see what is inside you?

Getting Ideas

Write the word X ray in the main idea oval. Write reasons why you might need an X ray in each oval.



Drafting

Write your paragraph. Start with the main idea. Then tell when a doctor or dentist might need to see what is inside of you.

Now look at your paragraph.

Ask yourself:

- ▶ Did I begin with a main idea?
- ▶ Did I tell when a doctor or dentist might need to see inside of you?
- ▶ Did I correct all mistakes?

Materials and Their Uses

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

1. The materials we use are made by _____ or nature.
2. Natural _____ come from nature.

Properties of Natural Resources

3. The way a material looks, feels, smells, or _____ are its properties.
4. One material made by people that does not grow in nature is _____ .

Critical Thinking

5. Write about a natural resource and how you can help save it.

Materials and Their Uses

Fill in the blanks. Then find the words in the puzzle.

1. Materials from nature are natural

_____.

2. Animals and _____ are living materials from nature.

3. Minerals are _____ materials from nature.

4. Softness is a _____ of cotton.

N	O	P	R	O	P	E	R	T	Y
R	P	L	N	O	N	R	M	T	O
L	I	A	K	F	U	R	A	L	P
N	O	N	L	I	V	I	N	G	G
X	P	T	A	N	I	M	A	L	S
R	E	S	O	U	R	C	E	S	T

Materials and Their Uses

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box one time.

nonliving

nature

properties

plastic

living

Materials made by _____ are called
natural resources. Natural resources come from Earth.

The two kinds of natural resources are
_____ and _____.

Different materials are chosen for their different
_____. Many things are made from
_____ because it can be soft or hard.

Money



Write About It

Explain how coins are made.

Getting Ideas

Fill in the sequence chart to tell how coins are made.

First:

Next:

Next:

Last:

Drafting

Write your paragraph. Start with the main idea. Then tell the sequence of how coins are made.

Now look at your paragraph.

Ask yourself:

- ▶ Did I begin with a main idea?
- ▶ Did I tell how coins are made?
- ▶ Did I correct all mistakes?

From Idea to Invention

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

1. Aimee had the _____ of bringing her pet hamster to the animal doctor.
2. To _____ means to draw, plan, build, and test an idea.
3. Aimee drew _____ of each of her ideas.

Making a Model

4. Aimee decided that the _____ would make the best hamster carrier.
5. Aimee followed her drawing and made a _____.

Critical Thinking

6. What is the same about all inventions?

From Idea to Invention

Fill in the missing letters to complete each sentence.

1. Something that has to be solved is called a

 p r m .

2. A t i o n is a way
fix something.

3. To d n is to draw, plant, build,
and test an idea.

4. You test an idea by making a m .

From Idea to Invention

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box one time.

model

problem

solutions

test

An invention begins with a _____, or something that needs to be solved. You think of ideas that are possible _____ to a problem. You draw, plan, build, and _____ your ideas.

After you draw a design, you use materials to build a _____. This will show you if the design works or if changes are needed.

Testing, Testing

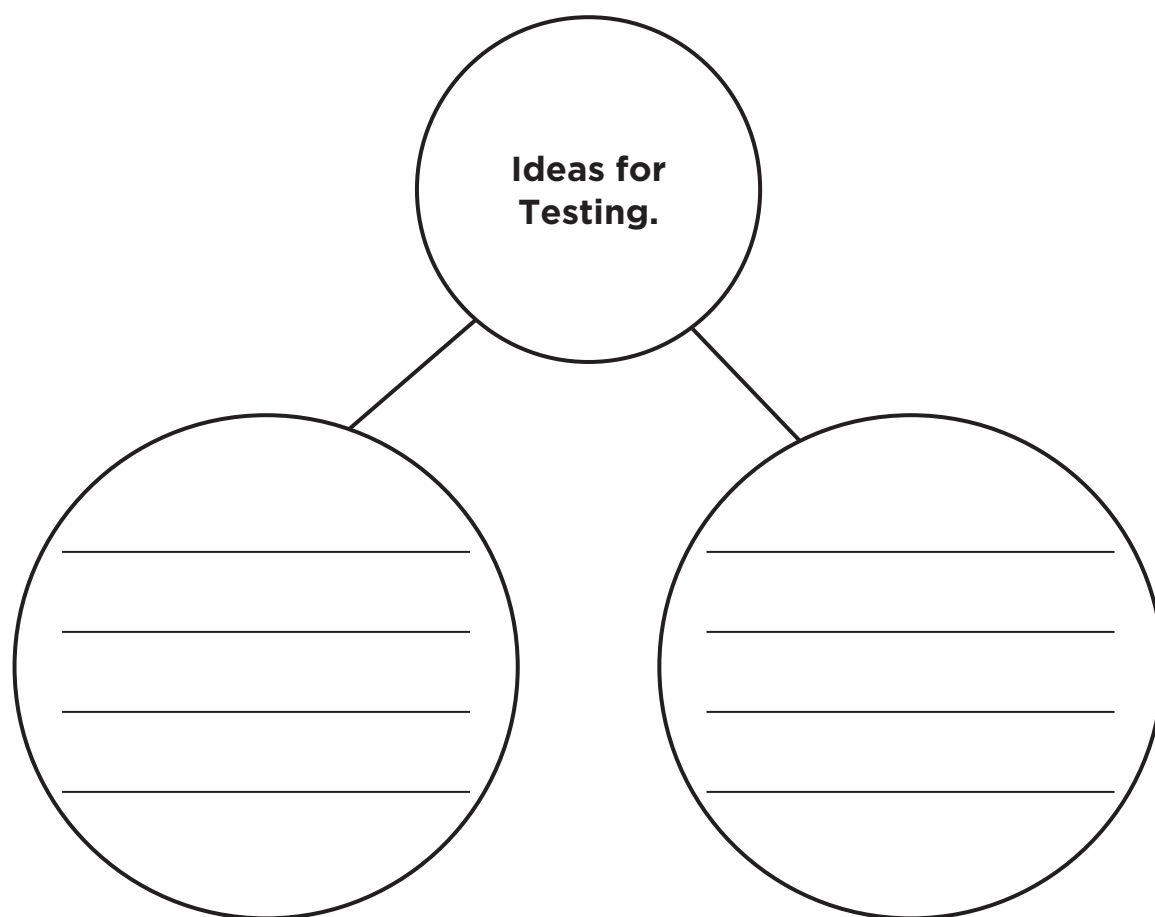


Write About It

Write how you would test a new kind of toy truck.

Getting Ideas

Fill in the chart below to show what you might do to test a new kind of toy truck.



Drafting

Write your paragraph. Start with a main idea about the importance of testing toys. Then write your ideas about how you would test a new kind of toy truck.

Now look at your paragraph.

Ask yourself:

- ▶ Did I begin with a main idea?
- ▶ Did I tell how I would test a new kind of toy truck?
- ▶ Did I correct all mistakes?